### Business Notices.

No. 177 Canal St. N. Y., Aug 28, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Just five years ago to-day, I consulted you at the solicitation of some friends in Hartford, where I was applidy wasting away with a harrassing cough, coplous and bad expect-rations, difficulty of breathing fever and night sweats. My friends thought me dying, and I feared a fatal issue to my disease. No. 177 CANAL ST., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1860.

to my disease.

I am now is the enjoyment of good heelth, and able to endure more hare work than for years previously. I will just add to this brief statement of faces that I was under your professional care and treatment for six months.

CALVIN W. ELTON. Dr. HENEY MELVILLE, No 54 West 28th at.

KNOX'S HATS .- The Fall and Winter fashion for Gentle men's lists is a very becoming one, and Knox, the celebrated Hatter is turning out specimens calculated to gravity the most exacting inste. Knox's bats are always popular with those who love an excellent article at a reasonable price, but his present novelty attracts unusual attention, and the daily crowd at the M. E. conter of Broadway and Fulton-st. well attests his sur-

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-FALL STYLES.-BIRD, No. 49 Nassau at Gentlemen's Hats, of the Fall patterns, unit-ing elegance of style with superior (abric, are now realy for ex-amination and sale.

Bind, No. 49 Nassau at.

ESPENSCHEID HAT MANUFACTURER, has just introduced the Fall Fashion for GENTLEMAN'S HATS; also, style p-culsarly scapted to young men, which, in the essentic qualities of the nesses elasticity, durabiny, and taste, cannot a supposed. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau at.

Boys' CLOTHING.—Suits for "young Princes" and "young Presidents," at DE GROOT'S Granite Hall, No. 142

ATTENTION, NEWSMEN!!!

THE MORNING COURIER AND ENQUIRER

Le now on sale at THERE CENTS per copy, from which price there will be made a

VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DRALERS, Who will be supplied through the principal News Agents, or at the office, No. los Peart et.

A NEW INVENTION.

A PERFECT ARTICLE "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"

FRNALE SUPPORTER.

GREGORY & Co., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

Wholessie and Retail at No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

EVERGREEN TREES should be planted now. while the ground is moist, and before the September rates come. Fresh green surrouncings can thus be obtained for a house during the whole Winter. Visitors can select themselves on the grounds, or for catalogues apply to Pansons, & Co., Flushing, L. I. WASHING MADE EASY, HEALTHY AND PLEASANT

by the use of the
BRET WASHING-BLACKHINE IN THE WORLD,
and the only one
that is Stream Trout, and dispenses with Boilling.
The Catamat Washing-Blackhine deems entirely by the action of the water, without rubbing, and without wear on the
cooking. It is easily and pleasantly worked, and the operator
while washing can breathe pure air, instead of the odor of sosp
suds.

It is SIMPLE, CHEAP, and DURABLE.
Prices, \$13, \$14, and \$16.
Send for Circular with testimonials.
SELLIVAN & SULLIVAN & HYATT.

Exhibition and salestcom No. 494 Brown bolesale office, No. 54 Beekman-st

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU FOR THE BLADDER.

Helmbold's Buchu for the Bladder.

Helmbold's Buchu for the Gravel.

Helmbold's Buchu for the Memory, loss of Power.

Helmbold's Buchu for Gravel of Memory, loss of Power.

Helmbold's Buchu for Gravel.

Helmbold's Buchu for Gravel.

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Helmbold's Buchu for States.

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Helmbold's Buchu is accompanied by the most reliable certificates from Governos of States, Judges, and Clergymen.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

Helmbold's Buchu is accompanied by the most reliable certificates of a cure of over twesty years's standards:

"Tor. IRLEMBOLD—Dear Six: I have been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over 29 years. I have infed physicians is vari, as I had beard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate reliad. I have used surge bottles, and I have obtained more reliaf from its effects and fivel much better than I have for 20 years previous. I have the greenest faith in its vitues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it seews to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to include the medicitie, "Lewiston, Fa., Jan. 29, 1808"

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the rollowing goatiemen:

How Mr. Disclark, e.c. Covernor, Pennsylvania.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCornnea s state indiowing geotiemen:

Hose Wr. Biulke, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hen. J. S. Black, Judge, rhiladelphia.

Hon. D. R. Poartsa, ex-Governor, rennsylvania.

Hon. R. G. Griffer, ex-Governor, rennsylvania.

Hon. W. A. Poartsa, ex-Governor, rennsylvania.

Hon. E. Bares Auditor-denscal, Washington, D. C.

And many others il necessary.

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SMOOTH NAMES TO THE UNINITIATED.

A TRICK OF THE SEWING MACHINE TRADE. To advertise Rotary Hook Leather Fad Machines and Shuttle Machines • a \* Loca-Sittch" Machines. Their stickes are neither locked, fastened at the ends, nor elastic. There is

ne Sewing Machine Stitch in use (the GROVER & BAKER)
which is locked, fastened at the ends, clastic, and made direct
from two specis, without winding, and the people are finding it THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE

now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway. \$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINE. \$40.

Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Go. Office Vernon & Co., No. 468 BROADWAY.

Agents wented everywhere. FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO .- All nachines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted, 588 Broadway, N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Drosting, Seautifying, Cleaning, Curling, Preserving to Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Soid by Druggists. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NAMES AND STREET ASSESSED IN ACCREMENT

The Best in Use for Family Sewing. No. 496 Broadway, New-York. No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.

NEVER FAILING FRUIT JAR. The new self-testing Fruit Jar is the simplest and most effect and Jar in the market. Warranted Air Tight. Persons hereto fore unsuccessful in scoping fruit for Wingire those new Jars a trial.

Trade supplied on liberal terms.

GAS FIXTURES.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

Corner of Prince-st.,

Le addition to their large stook of rich Goods, offer for sale a
large assortment of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES of every
description, and of the newest styles, both foreign and domestic
manufactures.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupe Factory, No. 15 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies. The applies in the sky-light rooms.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Everybody should have a bottle "-- [Tribune. Fer Sals Everywerk.

Magnisctured by H. C. Spalding & Co., No. 48 Gedar-st.
Post-Office address. Box No. 3,500

EUREKA SEWING-MACHINES can now be purchased and paid for in WREKLY or MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS Office No 468 Broadway Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

PHYSICIANS are generally loth to speak a word in PHYSICIANS are generally loth to speak a word in praise of what are called "Patent Medicines" Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical chics, that a physican who sanctions the use of such remoties cannot be considered a member of the National Association. But there are exceptions to the most struggest in ea, and many of the disciples of Esculapius have sotually been compelled by the force of facts, to recommend Dr. J. Horsetters, Stomach Bitters for those tiseases which are only prevalent during the Summer and Fall. They have ascertained that there are no remedies in the pharmacopais which can compare with this wonderful compound or the de angement of the system. Thousa ds of ramilies residing along the low grounds of the Western and Southern rivers are now convinced that they have found a medicine peculiarly adapted for their allments, while in ther portions of the constry, during the Summer mosths, the demand for the article is equally large.

Sold by Druggests and Dealers generally.

68 THREE GALLONS HANDSOME SOFT SOAP 68 and
70

B. T. BARRIT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP,"
in one gellon boiling water, and adding two gallons
warm water.

B. W. B. T. BARRIT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP,"
in one gellon boiling water, and adding two gallons
warm water.

B. "No grease is required."
N. B. Put up in packages to suit orders.
Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York
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COSTIVENESS is the most frightful of disorders; to deranges the whole machiner, of the system; yet, no matter how obstinate the case may be, three or four days use of Holl Loway's Pills will positively core it.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND Exor. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND
in the world. To those who are suffering from General Debility
we would recommend its use. for, while it is pleasant to the
faste, it is strengthening to the system, and will at once tend to
remove all impurities of the Blood, and eradicate all traces of
disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those
in good health will at once feel its exhilarating power. We are
confident that after using one bottle of this Cordial none will be
for a day without it. Depot, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all
druggies.

CONSUMPTION.—Incipient Consumption is certainly cured by Dr. Tonias's Pulmonic Lips Starp. It cures a Cough no matter how long standing. \$1 per bettle. Six for \$5. Sold by the Druggista. Depot, No. 56 Courtlands st., N. Y. THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,

warranted in every instance to restore Gray Hair to its original color. It has been applied in thousands of cases in the principal cities of New-England, and has not falled in a single testance to see mplish all that is claimed for it. No bur is so gray or so red but the Hinestina will change it to a beautiful and life-like brown and black. It is not an instant near cys, which creaks, smuts, and gives a dead black color to the hair; the patient having to submit to coaping, waching and spraging of the hair every time it is applied, nor is it a preparation of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. nor of any is gredients dealer loos to the hair or skin. It is an article requiring no preparation, no washing before or after using: it is applied in five minarca it. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE IS

and, &c., nor of any high educate dol. is long to the half or skin, the an article requiring no preparation, no washing before or there using: it is applied in five minutes time and with as little couble as any ordinary article for the tollet.

"People who have used this preparation declare it is miracuous in its effects, as d that it will perform all that it pretends to lo."—[Pallou's Pict. risk.].

Its success is wanderful, and we can only say that we indores it has preparation declared in the properties rays in regard to it."—[Boston Journal.

For testimonials and directions, see handvills accompanying

For resiling and directions, we mand the accompany seach bottle.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., General Agents, No. 115 Franklingst. Caswell, Mack & Co., 5th-av. Hotel; George W. De Levergne, No. 208 th-av., corner 1sth-st; and by J. & J. Goddington, No. 715 Broadway; else in Brocklya by Mrs. M Hayer, No. 175 Fulton at, and A. B. Chastwick corner of Court and President sta; also in Williamsburgb, by J. V. Butler & Co., No. 49 4th-st; also in Jersey City, by J. Lo. getsif, No. 59 Montgom ery-st, and by the principal retail Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers throughout the country.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY-A delicious desser and the best substitute for snimal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. Hackers' Farias Boi ers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moids of various sizes, forms, and patterns. For sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st, near East Broadway.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.

# New-York Daily Tribane.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860.

of The Dally Tribunk, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are composited to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the six-gle exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of the paper. Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver-tisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can b-taken after 8 o'clock.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Varderbilt will close this morning at 101 o'clock.

The steamer City of Washington passed Cape Race yesterday afternoon. She brings European dates of the 30th ult., two days later than the advices by the Prince Albert. The British Parliament was prorogued on the 28th. The Queen in her speech says she believes if the Italians are left to settle their own difficulties, the tranquillity of other states will remain undisturbed. She hopes that the independence and neutrality of Switzerland will be maintained. The Great Eastern, which had arrived, averaged nearly 14 knots per hour. The weather, though somewhat improved, still continued unsettled. Garibaldi had been proclaimed Dictator at Palenza, and large numbers of Calabrians were joining him. It is also reported that the Royalists have again been defeated at Calabria, and that the King had quitted Naples. Neapolitan reinforcements had been sent to Cala br a. It is said the Pope will agree to the proposed Italian Confederation. There is nothing important from Syria. Breadstuffs steady. Consols 921@93 for money and account.

The confusion of the Democracy is progressing very satisfactorily. The Green State Committee, on Thursday, intimated to Mr. Benjamin Wood, who had been detailed by the Dean Committee to attend to the Breckinridgers, he being an adept in matters of policy, that they were only waiting to be asked, and would hold a meeting yesterday for that purpose. They did meet, and Mr. Wood asked them (the Green men) for ten names on the Electoral ticket, and for the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Until a late hour last evening, Wood was dickering with them, trying to get them to take a different combination in his scheme. At 11 p. m. the Green Committee were so far roped in by him as to throw their best and strongest man, Jas. T. Brady, overboard, and to consent to take the two lowest names on the State ticket. They were then begging for their ten Electors. They should have them. It would be cruelty to animals in Mr. Wood, not to allow them to nominate as many candidates for Electors, as the W. Hunt clique was allowed to nominate The transaction will be completed to-day.

Both branches of the Common Council met last evening. In the Board of Aldermen, the Street-Cleaning Contract was rejected without debate, only three members, Mesers. Starr, Darragh and Owens voting to confirm it, and the City Inspector was directed to prepare new specifications, and submit them to the Board. It is quite clear that the Street-cleaning business will not be touched until after the election, and not then, unless public opinion should compel the requirements of the Charter to be complied with. In the Council Boa d the Japenese business was not touched, for the reason that without the vote of Mr. Lent, or one of the other gentlemen who have heretofore opposed it, the swindle cannot pass. We have an abiding faith in the honesty and integrity of the seven members of the Board who have fought it thus far, and should they stand firm, the claimants must look to Boole & Co. for their money. In that event we fancy the bills will not exceed the \$30,000 originally appropriated for the reception.

The Common Council concurred last evening to restore Engine Companies Nos. 13 and 21, which had been disbanded for rioting in front of THE TRIBUNE office, on the night of July 3, to their former position in the Fire Department. It was for this purpose that the Board of Aldermen was specially convened. We regard this action, overriding the judgment of the Fire Commissioners, as a wrong done to the Fire Department, and the citizens at large. These two companies deliberately engaged in a murderous affray in the public street, at an early hour, when large numbers of people were abroad, using pistols and other deadly weapons with such recklessness that several of the participants were dangerously wounded, so as to necessitate their removal to the City Hospital, where one of them subsequently died of his wounds. In disbanding these companies the Commissioners did a wise thing. The Common Council in restoring them offered a premium to lawless violence, and strikes a deadly blow at the Volunteer Fire Department.

## MOVING A NON-SUIT.

The World is a journal lately established in this City, which professes independence in politics, yet evinces in its leading articles a certain qualified assent to Republican ideas and objects, though it de votes those columns largely to fault-finding with nearly all that Republicans do or are thought anxious to do. Speaking generally, we should say that its politics are a mixture of Republicanism and water, but with an enormous excess of the water. Or its creed, as developed in its columns, may be pretty clearly expressed thus: "I. Slavery ought not to be extended; 2. Most probably, it never will be; 3. It doesn't matter much whether it is or not." Thus, it notes Gov. Seward's averment (which Aleck Stephens made a year ago) that the vital Extension of Slavery is impracticable without

a reopening of the African Slave-Trade, and proceeds to give it this twist:

"The consequences which, by necessary logical inference, follow from these positions, are so obvious that every intelligent man can deduce them for himself. If a fortress is impregable except at a single point, a'l that is needed to keep the enemy out is to keep a sufficient force at that exposed point. But if that is of such a nature that a fee cannot carry it without certain solf-destruction, the fortress is really in an danser, and alarm for is of such a nature that a fee cannot cerry it without cortain destruction, the fostrows is really in mo danger, and airn for its safety is idle and unmanly fear. If Sisvery can get no further extension except by the reopening of the Afrikan sisve-trade, and if the South and the North are alike opposed to its revival, to what purpose it it that the country is kept in a protested agitation to prevent the extension of Sisvery? Can any Republicans and Democrats are lican, can at y Democrat—for Republicans and Democrats are alike responsible for this unfraternal agitation—show that Mr. alike responsible for this unfraternal agitation—show that Mr. Seward is wrong in these remarkable positions? If not, as we believe they cannot, why will the South longer persist in quixotic efforts to make Slave States of Perritories which they have no negroes to people? Why will the North persist in its efforts to ward off a chimerical danger?"

-To which thus answers THE TRIBUNE: I. If the Slavery Extensionists are to prevail in the struggle now going forward, they must do so under cover of Mr. Douglas's dodge of "Po miar "Sovereignty " or " Non-Intervention," which is also the watchword of the Bell Everetts in the Free States. "The great principle of Non-Liter, vention—of letting each community or State do " as it sees fit with regard to Slavery "-who does not see that this principle inevitably involves and affirms the right of every State to import its negroes from Africa or wherever it can obtain them on the most advantageous terms? If the prin riple triumphs, how are you to resist this application of it? Bear in mitd how, in 1850, the Northern peace-lovers who supported the Com; romise measures understood that they covered only the Territories just acquired from Mexico; but when those measures had been emphatically ratified in the Presidential Election of 1852, those peace-lovers were rather startled, soon after, by Mr. Douglas's assurance that the principle thus sanctioned covered the older Territories as well, and necessitated the abrogation of the Missouri Restriction. If Mr. Douglas's "great " principle" of Non-Intervention shall now be ratified, and Texas or Mississippi shall thereupon insist on her natural right to draw the labor adapted to her condition and her wants from the cheapest rather than the dearer market, how is her demand to be logically resisted? And if it cannot be logieally, how can it practically? How long can those who have triumphed on a broad general principle resist a demand which every one must feel to

be a logical deduction therefrom? II. The Slave-Trade is reopened. More than Fifty vessels have been fitted out to prosecute it from this port alone since "the great principle" triumphed in Mr. Buchanao's e ection-most if not all of them with the purchased connivance of certain of his subordinates in office, who are perfeetly well known, yet are not removed, and do not fear to be. Several cargoes of African slaves are known to have been safely landed on our Gulf coast, and many more have doubtless been put ashore slyly. Mr. Gaulden (a Douglasite) openly boasted in the late Democratic National Conven tion that he had native African slaves on his plantation, and proclaimed himself an advocate of the legal reopening of the Slave-Trade, and was applauded therefor. Of these who have been engaged in this traffic during the last four years, who have fitted out vessels therefor in our ports, sailed them therefrom, or been captured by our National vessels while engaged in slave-trading, not one in a hundred has been arrested, and not even one has been tried and convicted of the capital crime. Thus the Slave-Trade is reopened in fact, and (unless impeded by a Republican triumph) must soon be in law.

III. It by no means follows that, because Slavery, as an economic arrangement, a mode of employing and directing Labor, cannot be practically, vitally extended without an increase in the number of Slaves, therefore the diffusion and strengthening of Slavery is an impossibility. There are perhaps no more slaves in the United States than if Texas had never been wrested from Mexico, subjugated to Slavery, and then annexed to our inion; but who doubts that Slavery gained thereby additional power in our Union and a prospect of greater longevity? There would be just as many slaves in the country if they were all removed from Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, and those States made Free; but who does not know that every earnest Anti-Slavery man would be rejoiced, every Pro-Slavery heart saddened, by such a consummation? Were all our present slaves confined to the Cotton States, and the residue made Free, Slavery would not outlast the next generation: as it is, the number of American slaves, though undoubtedly formidable, is but one element of Pro-Slavery strength: the fact that Slavery occupies and rules half the area of the United States is another quite as formidable. Delaware, with but a handful of slaves, is as loyal and serviceable to the Slave Power as Florida, and will be till politically revolutionized; and New-Mexico, with less than a hundred slaves, is being trained up into a slaveholding and slave-breeding State. Our Revolutionary Fathers deemed the interdiction of the A rican Slave-Trade and the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories both requisite, not rival means of attaining the same end, but halves of the same unit, integral parts of a system of National policy destined in time to free us gradually, quietly, efectually, of the curse and shame of Human Bondage. We are neither wiser nor more far-sighted

in this respect than they were. IV. Slavery is now seeking expansion by mean whereof The World takes no account. All the Democratic Platforms call eagerly for the acquisition of Cuba, which would add Half a Million to the number of our Slaves and immensely to the power of Slavery. Sir George Bickley is raising money from the slaveholders, with the avowed purpose of conquering Mexico, establishing Slavery therein, and then hitching it on to our Union. He says that he will thereby add largely to the value of American Slave property. Gen. William Walker is in Central America, at the head of a gang of fillibusters, storming cities and killing peo ple who never harmed him, with like intent.

Is this a time for such casuistry, among even half-way Republicans, as we have copied above from The World?

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CANDIDATES

The Tammany and Mozart wings of the harmonious Democracy are now in the throes of gestation, and will shortly produce their respective Nominating Conventions. As we take deep interest in the fortunes of the various aspirants, and in order that their virtues may be duly canvassed among those who know them, we subjoin the following list, compiled from the most authentic sources.

For the great county prize this Fall, the Regis tership, the Tammany Hall candidates are as follows: Judge Matthew T. Brennan; William Miner, the present incumbent; Isaac Vermilgea; John Brown of the Naturalization Office; Robert

Donnell o' the United States Marshal's Office; and Alderman F. I. A. Boole, who promises to give "those items" if elected. No doubt, Judge Brenpan wil receive the nomination, as he is felt to be the strongest man among the subterraneous forces of the party. Miner has strength, but all the Indians agree that one term of this office is enough reward for political service.

For the same office, the men seeking the Mozart Hall nomination are as follows: Weare Drske Parsons, publisher of the Hon. F. Wood's Lewspaper; Benjamin Ray, hard of knuckle, who distinguished himself at Syracuse in September, 1859; James Lynch, who is believed to bave a large Irish following; and Josiah W. Brown of the Tax Office, who tenders the control of the Breckinridge General Committee in return for Mezart's favor. Weare Drake Parsons is Wood's choice, and will probably be the man, though Lynch can make a fight in the Committee. It was the misfortune of the latter gentleman to cross the path of Mr. Ben. Wood, who never forgets, and but rarely forgives. Brown's offer of the Brecking dge Committee is tempting, but men

doubt whether he could deliver the goods after sale. For Surrogate, the names canvassed in Tammany Hall are Edward C. West and Malcolm Campbell; the latter, however, not wishing to press his claim should Mr. West be a caedidate for resomination. The Mezart candidates for the office are Judge Ambrose L. Pinney (celebrated by Deacon Herrick as "the one-horse judge") and Mr. J. Daggett Hunt, who appeals to his great speech on the "Breeze Question" to prove his title. Mr. Hunt, they say, has legs long enough to run, but they are very shaky, and he stands terribly in need of bottom.

For Supreme Court, the Tammany candidates are: Judge John R. Brady of the Common Pleas: Judges Barber, and Bartholomew O'Connor, Geo. G. Bareard, the present Recorder; John T. Hoffman, and John T. Doyle, late of San Francisco. No doubt, Judge Brady will carry off the prize, although Recorder Barnard has been laying pipe for it with great assiduity and outlay during many weeks.

For the same office, the Mozart candidates are: George G. Barnard, sustained by Benjamin Wood and John Anderson, the tobacconist; Judge Ambrose L. Pinney: Peter Y. Cutter, who has been a candidate for judicial honors since the day he was admitted to practice; and Henry H. Morange, who feels confident that his good looks and bland manners will secure the prize.

For the office of Recorder, the names canvassed on the Tammany side are: John E. Develin, of the Astor House; C. Bainbridge Smith, perhaps the most rising young lawyer of the day, and enjoying a practice which would make the acceptance of this office a severe sacrifice; City Judge Abraham D. Russell, who relies on his influence with The Herald to carry him through; and Robert Livingsten of the Fitteenth Ward. No doubt, the choice will be Mr. Develie, as he is one of the strongest and most popular men in Tammany to-day. The persistent hostility of The Herald to the Old Wigwam now gives the Indians of that tribe a chance to retaliate on Abraham D., and they are all sharpening their scalping-knives and digging up their hatchets to pursue him.

The Mozart candidates for this office (Recordership) read as follows-though Fernando Wood has his own winning candidate, who is to be kept in the back-ground until the last moment. The ostensible candidates are: Ambrose L. Pinney, "the "one-horse Judge;" Judge Daniel W. Clarke, who is exceedingly popular wherever he is not known; George C. Genet, Corporation Attorney, who thirks that by following his nose he will be led to distinction; Jonas B. Phillips, who has been a very obsequious and devoted Wood man for many years; City Judge Abraham D. Russell, who cannot play The Herald on Wood, as Wood knows just as much about that business as himself; and tain Californian Judge to whom rumo: points as Fernando's "coming man." This individual man aged Wood's San Francisco property for some time, and has valuable secrets which the Recorder-

ship is to seal up forever. For the office of City Judge, Tammany Hall has many candidates, though the heavy metal has not yet moved into position. There is Richard Winne, Judge Michael Connolly, Col. John H. McCunn (feeh from a visit to his fatherland), Robert Johnston, who, for some reason or other, is supposed to be strong with the Germans, John B. Fogarty, who would, probably, be very strong with the Irish; and John H. Anthon, at present one of Judge Waterbury's Assistant District-Attorneys. The Mozart Hall people ta'k of C. P. Schermerhorn, Wood's brother-in-law; Ambrose L. Pinney, Mr. Galbraith, attorney and counselor to James Gordon Bennett, who would like, it seems, to own both the City Judge and Recorder; Garrett H. Stryker, an Indian, formerly famous in the Tammany tribe as Chief of the Snakes (pronounced sneaks); and Mr. J. Daggett Hunt, whose merits have before been noticed.

For the office of Supervisor, there would appear oo contest. Smith Ely, jr., who was elected to fill the vacancy created by Isaac Bell's promotion to the Alms House, will meet with no opposition. Tammany Hall will put him forward, and Mozart will hardly venture to run a candidate against him.

#### A CASE FOR AN ANXIOUS MOTHER If Stephen can say with the psalmist, "For I was my father's son, tender, and only beloved in

the sight of my mother," we hope that, in how-

ever sequestered a spot the Anxious Parent may be, she may have come into possession of the simple facts concerning her boy which we are about to disclose, before he strikes the attitude of surprised and affectionate recognition. A mother's blush, a mother'stear, one tender reproach from the lips that pressed his innocent brows in earlier days, would bring truer contrition upon him, than all the harsh chastisements of the world. The thought that, for the first time in his life, he had wounded the spirit that loved him, and perhaps produced a sudded crop of gray hairs in her honored headthat foud frontispiece which has been his beacon from Northern clam-bakes to Southern barbecues, ever recalling him with constant rays to the main road, into whatever by-paths by chance betrayedwould certainly (if our faith in the natural affections is not wholly without foundation) cover him with more confusion and shame than the conviction that he had betrayed a total lack of the decent principle which obtains equally in commercial, social, and political transactions. Malice, indeed, may suggest that the public knave deserves the public scourge; but, guided by the higher law of mercy, we can desire no harder fate for the deceitful Stephen than the silent reproaches of the countenance of her he has been so long and devotedly seeking; while we know that to no more heavenly tribunal on this cold earth can the culprit be consigned than the warm maternal bosom, and had better not be repeated. The African is

where the past of affection is the judge, and the future of hope is the jury. Before Stephen's heart had begun to year. toward his relatives, and while he was absorbed in

the selfish affairs of state-to wit: on the 16th and 17th days of May, 1860-he rose in his place in the Senate, and in the audience of a crowd of brave women and fair men whom his fame had drawn away from the Japanese, then raging at Willard's hotel, he delivered a long and elaborate speech, enchaining the attention of the chamber as much by his colloquial eloquence and evident struggle of a frail body with a robust mind, as by the force of his logic. Among the copicus extracts which his assiduous friends were politely requested to read for bim, was a letter from Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia to a committee of anxious inquirers. Mr. Douglas said:

"Insk that the whole of his letter, long as it is, he read, for it covers the entire ground, and speaks in the voice of patriotism, counseding the only counse that can preserve the Democratic party, and perpetuals the Union of these States."

This letter in " covering the entire ground," extended itself over the great questions of non-intervention, the Kansas and Nebraska act, and the Dred Scott decision. In connection with the latter of these familiar themes, Mr. Stephens wrote: "I may be permitted to say, that I have read with deep in sat, the debate of the Charleston Convection, and purt oul the able, logical, and eloquent speech of the Hen. William i ancey of Alabama."

This speech was printed in pamphlet form soon after its delivery, from the Congressional record of The Globs, undoubtedly revised by the author himself, and was circulated by his friends as another evidence of his rising power as a public speaker. This pamphlet, of course, contained Mr. Ste-

phers's letter.

Another edition of the pamphlet has been printed, and is in active circulation in the West and North-West. It bears the same title with the first. and is to the casual eye precisely the same document. But we know that the quick optic of the Anxious Parent, undimmed by time, would detect a material difference if the two pamphlets passed under her examination. It would be arrested, at page 29 of pamphlet No. 2, by a solemn line of asterisks, and it would dilate with surprise at the discovery that in their place in pamphlet No. 1 are the passages of Mr. Stephens's letter relating to Non-intervention, & s., which the Senator asked might be read, in spite of their length, on the 16th and 17th of May, and warmly commended as " counseling the only course that can preserve the "Democratic party, and perpetuate the union of " these States.

-For such a petty transaction as this, none but a mother can have any tender or trustful sentiment. and therefore we hope the meeting between Stephen and his Anxious Parent may very soon take place. And let us hope that her affectionate admonitions may at least have some effect in recalling him back toward the paths of virtue, honesty, and common manliness.

#### MR. BRADY. As we paid our respects yesterday to Mr. Breck-

inridge for a fair and square assertion of Democratic doctrine which we all can understand, 40 we beg leave to-day to present our compliments to Mr. James T. Brady for a like frank statement of his position. That gentleman made a speech on Thursday evening at New-Brunswick in which he put himself in an unequivocal position on the record as the friend of the white man-emphatically and par excellence the white man's friend. Not that there was any doubt of this fact before, that we know of, but the fresh proof which he gives of his devotion to the interests of the white race should endear him to every human creature who is white enough to be capable of showing a blush. The extreme Southern doctrine, as announced by Mr. Breckipridge, that the true relation of the black to the white is that of servitude, has been supposed heretofore to be the absolute extreme. Mr. O'Conor set it forth with great then last, but certainly not least, we have a cer. elaboration and clearness some months since, and we did ourselves the honor to print that speech as a cameaign document. We supposed that nobody would go beyond Mr. O'Coner, and that in aunouncing that pure Democracy meant perpetual enslavement we had reached the ultima thule of the Democratic doctrine. Not so. There is a step beyond the last step that we were not aware of, and for a knowledge of which we are indebted to that distinguished advocate, Mr. Brady. Not only should black men be slaves, but if they are not slaves they ought to be killed. Extermination rather than the acknowledgment of the social and political rights of the black man is his plain position. Certainly we have now got at the essence of the Democratic doctrine in regard to human freedom, ucless, indeed, some more ambitious aspirant shall propose that the unhappy Cuff shall not only be killed, but eaten also, in order to show our contempt and insure his demolition. In the mean time, tall the next man comes along, we are bound to say "Thank you, Mr. Brady;" which we do with all our beart.

Our acknowledgments are also due to our eminent fellow citizen for still another service done, which will serve, we trust, to keep the field clear for a fair political fight, where there shall be no foul blows and no concealed weapons. Mr. Brady advocates a union of all the opponents of Lincoln, a compromise to defeat a Republican triumph: but be will consent only to a compromise-does The Express mark our words? does the Hon, Washiegton Hunt follow us? is Mr. Hiram Ketchum listening ?-a compromise and a union to defeat the Republicans, "not inconsistent with integrity" Will Mr. Brady permit us to help him to a bit of roast African? Or is there anything else we can do to serve him? We beg him to hurry up the friends whose aid he invokes with their "integrity." It is a species of merchandise which we have urged them to bring out in vain.

And now will Mr. Brady permit us a word of serious expostulation with him? It is not, we think, becoming in a cancidate for the Governor ship of the State to indulge in speers at hodmen and others who labor with their hands. Laborers may be a very poor kind of cattle, but it does not help our friend's prospects to tell them so. We are a little afraid that he feels for the proletary class something of the contempt which he avows so undisquisedly for the servile order. But let him not forget that it is not necessary to say so. His torgue has always been a rather unruly member. and should have, under his present circumstances, a spaffle of the severest sort. Let him curb it, or t will lead him into mischief. It may do, for once, to temper such secers with a splendid peroration upon Italian liberty, Russian serfdom, and Austrian liberality; to assure the workingmen that he has no doubt they "will sustain the banner of the bappy and the free;" and to exclaim, "Forever float that standard sheet where breathes the foe dares stand before us; with freedom's soil beneath our feet, and freedom's banner streaming " o'er us;" but such experiments are dangerous,

enough for all of us at present. Let us " aunthi late" him or otherwise, as the case may be, before we begin with what Mr. Brady's Southers friends call "the mudsills" of society.

#### A MATTER OF DUTY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Sir: I am a Republican, I am out and out for Gov. Morgan, and am well pleased with his course in vetting cor-rupt measures, and so are all true and sound Republicans. Now wish you to favor me with an answer to the following ques-

1. If one of there corrupt members of our last Legislature should endeavor to get the nomination again by the free use of money and professions of regard for Gov. Morgan's political integrity, what would be the duty of Republicans ?

2. If such a man should get the nomination, what should the Republicans do? Should they you for a Democrat or rus as independent candidate?

independent candidate 1

3. Do you think it the duty of any Republican to support any man who voted to overtide Gov. M.'s vetoes. INQUIRER.

We answer our correspondent's questions in their order:

1. The duty of Republicans is to oppose the reelection of every corrupt member of the late disgraceful and disgraced Legislature.

2. As a general thing, it will be better to run an independent candidate wherever the Republican candidate is objectionable on this ground. In case, however, that running an independent candidate would only tend to secure the election of a man of proved corruption, it will be better to refrain from voting altogether, in order to let the Democrate or whatever other party choose their candidate. The general principle is, that if the next Legislature must be composed of thieves, it is better that they should be sent there by some body beside the Republicans.

3. It is not absolutely certain that every man who voted against Gov. Morgan's vetoes was corrupt, but the presumption is very strong in that direction; and it will be safer, on the whole, to treat all such legislators with great caution. -Above all, let us see that, so far as lies in us,

the pext Legislature is an honest one. That is our chief duty in that regard.

#### TEN RIGHTEOUS MEN WANTED. When Belshazzar torred his bleared eyes to ward

the wainscot of his bacquet-hall, and there saw the peculiar and awful display which has furnished so many latter-day orators with a simile, his knees smote together-thus indicating by the antique method mortal dread. The discomfitting legend of fire was the more vexatious because it was incomprehensible—being written in a language not taught in six easy lessons by the teachers of Babylon. It is fortunate that we have inaugurated other methods of indicating extreme terror; else, at the perusal of the following paragraph, all the country must surely have been aroused by the smiting together of conflicting knees. The pregnant sentence is wri ten in two languages-one of them Latin; the other surely not English-and it is from a New-York correspondent of The Charleston Mercury. Having prepared the reader's mind for some terrible revelation, it is proper now to administer the paragraph:

"The truth is, dear Mercury, these people are doomed! The vanity, lost, vice, arrogance, insolence, and emptiness—the greed of gain—the brutality of insolence—are so atroctous and rempant, that—without ten men to save State or City—the judgm-nt of God hangs over them: Their's is the judicial briadness. 'With ears they shall not hear-with eyes not see.' They must be suffered to make their fate. Quos Deus suit perdere, priva dementat."

It behaves us to set at once about our search after ten righteous men; for the prophetic writer speaks with such decisive sternness that we clearly see it would be useless to pray him to reduce the number to five. Ten men wanted to save State and City! The places where they should be found are the Hall in the Park and the Capitol at Albany. We can hear the ill-omened correspondent laugh in fierdish mockery at the suggestion, his cachination suspended only to scream out the words Japanese! Sanitary Committee! Lobby! and, disheartened at this unfortunate commencement of our search. we may as well lie down and groan, giving an unlimited order for sackcloth and ashes.

It is cruel in this occasional correspo

to be a bit more definite in his prognostications. When shall all this evil fall upon us? Will it come before election? If we can only be reprieved till the second week in November, we will show such a promise of improvement that we may be spared after all if The Mercury will be so kind. Truly, the load of our sins is heavy. "Vanity, lust, "vice, a rogance, insolence, and empt ness!" .We are not only vain, and lastful, and arrogant, and insolent, but we are positively ricious! We are not only guilty of "emptiness," but this is rampant Rampart emptiness certainly ought not to be allowed one hour to live, and we will kess the rod, even though it come it the shape of an overseer's slave whip. "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they "first make mad." We may not all be demnition raving lunatics yet, but there is no surer way to make us se than for special correspondents of Southern Mercuries to leave lying loosely about such dreadful paragraphs as that above.

## THE CONFUSION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I sm a Donglas Dem erat, and it is my device to vote for Stephen A. Doug's and the principles which he represents; but finding that there are ten Know Nothings on the Douglas electoral ticket formed at the recent. Convention of that party at Syracuse, I, among others, have resolved to cither not vote at all, or else strike from the electoral ticket the names of those Know-Nothings placed upon it by the Brookses and Huuts. There are thousands in this city who intend to do likewise; and in behalf of those, will you be kind enough to repub ian the Doug-ias electoral ticket formed at Syrecuse, as also to place the tea Know-Nothings on the list in such a distinctive menuer as to es-able the Anni Know-Nothing Douglas Democrats to keep these in their memory up to the day of the November election. Yours,

Yours, RUBERT E. LAWSON.

National Hotel, Courtlandt street, New York, Sept. 5, 1860. The names of the original candidates for Electors which our correspondent asks for are as ful lows:

JAMES KIDD.

JAMES M PULVER,

LOBENZO BURROWS,

CHARLES H. CARROLE,

Of these gentlemen, Mr. E. Huntington has refused to serve, because he is for Lincola and Hamlin, and in his place John Munn of Utica has been substituted. Of the others, only Mr. Ogden has declared that he will vote for Mr. Bell. Mr. Kidd and Mr. Ross bave for some time been Democrats, and it

is generable that the others are so also. The truth is the subject is enveloped in a mist of concealment and bumbug; and the best course for our correspondent will be either to withhold his vote altogether, or else to give it to Honest Abe of Illinois. Prefixed to the charming edition of the poems

the press of Mr. Seribaer, is a critical biography of the poet from which we extract the following Dassage: "Although be possesses abilities which eminoutly qualify him for public station, his literary tastes and habits have, in apite of the streamons solicitations of his friends, led him to prefer the retirement of private life. This, however, does not prevent his

of Gen. Morris, just issued in blue and gold from

taking an active interest in all questions of public good, and the City of New-York is greatly indebted to his vigorous aid for many of her most beautiful and permanent improvements."

We take pleasure in once more calling the atten-

E. ASTRONY, No. 50; Broadway. logues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials doors and the tade.